

we addressed ourselves, having special regard to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the future of China and the bearing of both these questions on the relations of the British Empire with the United States. We were guided in our deliberations by three main considerations.

"In Japan we have an old and proved ally. The agreement, now of twenty years' standing between us, has been of very great benefit, not only to ourselves and her, but to the peace of the Far East. In China we have a very numerous people of great potentialities, who are our friends, highly, and whose interests we desire to assist and advance."

This statement of the Prime Minister elicited cheers from the House.

"In the United States we see today, as we have always seen, the people closest to our own aims and ideals," the Prime Minister continued, "and with whom it is for us not only a desire and an interest, but a deeply rooted instinct to consult and co-operate."

There was renewed cheering from the House at this point. Mr. Lloyd George went on:

"These were the main considerations in our minds and upon them we were unanimous. The object of our discussions was to find a method of combining all these three factors in a policy that would remove the danger of a heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific, with all the evils that such expenditure would entail and that would ensure the development of all legitimate National interests in the far East."

"We had first to ascertain our exact position in regard to the Anglo-Japanese agreement. There had been much doubt as to whether the notification to the League of Nations last July constituted denunciation of the agreement in the sense of Clause VI. If it did it would be necessary to decide on some certain measures regarding the agreement, pending fuller discussion with the Pacific powers, and negotiations with this object in view were, in point of fact, already in progress."

JAPAN

Publicists Believe United States and Their Country Could Agree on an Entente.

TOKIO, July 10 (Associated Press).—An agreement by the United States, Great Britain and Japan on Pacific problems as a desirable precursor or accompaniment to any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is finding favor with Japanese publicists who seem to believe negotiations to that end have been started. (This despatch was filed before the announcement in Washington of President Harding's informal invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on limitation of armaments in Washington.)

The Chugai Shorijo Shimpo, the organ of the business world, declares that, because of the collapse of Russia and Germany, the Anglo-Japanese alliance would only have significance if directed against the United States. It points out, however, that the Japanese and British Governments repeatedly have insisted that the alliance was in no sense directed against the United States. We believe it more urgent to conclude a tripartite agreement on Pacific questions.

The Hochi Shimbun believes the United States could adhere to an entente founded on armament restriction. It urges Japan to concentrate its efforts toward securing such an agreement, declaring it believes there is no need of an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain.

The Yomiuri Shimbun thinks it imperative for Japan to secure an understanding with the United States concerning Japanese policies in the Pacific. The newspaper is convinced such an agreement should include an accord concerning fortifications in the Pacific.

The Jiji Shimpo says Japan would be ready to participate in a conference on disarmament should President Harding call one.

FRANCE

"Unofficial Opinions from Officials" Make It Certain France Will Accept.

PARIS, July 11 (Associated Press).—A Counselor at the American Embassy talked with the American Ambassador, Director of Political Affairs, in the Foreign Office today, on the possibility of holding a conference on disarmament.

Official comment on President Harding's initiative for a conference on the limitation of armaments is withheld pending receipt of the official invitation, but unofficial opinions, gathered in official circles, are to the effect that France certainly will accept the invitation if one is received. France, it is explained, is ready and would be glad to reduce her armaments and save the heavy expense involved as soon as she can safely do so, but any decision on this question must depend upon absolute security from the East.

Inquiries in official circles disclose the impression that such security has not yet been obtained.

MELTING ICE JUMPS HIS FINE FROM \$10 TO \$90.

Dealer Who Drove Lame Horse Is Out of Luck.

Alexander Cohen, an ice dealer, of No. 218 East 14th Street, got an icy reception when he faced Magistrate Simpson in Essex Market Court today and pleaded guilty to a charge of driving a lame horse. He was fined \$10.

Four tons of ice loaded on his cart in the street melted away while he was waiting his trial, leaving him less than represented \$30, thus making his aggregate penalty \$40.

BRITAIN WAS EAGER FOR U. S. TO MAKE DISARMING MOVE

America Now Becomes Arbitrator in Discussions Which England Wanted.

STEP TO PREVENT WAR.

Whole Realm of Peace Will Be Touched in Conference Asked for by Harding.

By David Laurence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Copyright, 1921).—Diplomatic moves in strange ways its wonders to perform, and the various steps that have led up to the calling at least of a disarmament conference of the nations known as the principal allied and associated powers are a peculiar mixture of sensitiveness on the one hand and hesitancy on the other to assume responsibility for the success of admittedly one of the most difficult international problems of modern times.

Great Britain has from the start wanted a disarmament conference as a means of reducing her tax expense, but on the one hand she was faced with an element that looks askance at the mere mention of reducing the size of the British Navy and on the other hand the British Government found itself more or less bound to go along with Japan because of the delicate matters involved in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. A proposal by England would have to be seconded by Japan.

Now the situation has been somewhat reversed. A great point is made of the fact that the President of the United States issued the call for a disarmament conference. England is not in the position of having forced the issue, though if the truth were told she was eager in private to have America make the move and she has managed to manoeuvre things around so as to go into the conference without any special responsibility for compelling agreement. It is one thing to call the conference and quite another to sit in that conference as mediator with a certain degree of mediating interest in what is going on. The United States becomes more or less an arbiter in the discussion and Great Britain would prefer to have it that way.

WHOLE REALM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE IS TOUCHED.

This is not all, however. Tied up with the disarmament problem is something else besides naval expenditures. It touches the whole realm of international peace—the League of Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of peace in the absence of large armaments or some other international body able to accomplish a similar task. Then, too, there are the big financial questions—the payment of war debts—which sooner or later touch the disarmament problem. America as a disinterested nation and similarly as the creditor nation of the world, with a big navy and with no special interests or ambitions except the peace of the world is pointed upon as a greater national force in a disarmament conference than ever before. There have been international conferences on armament questions before. The subjects were discussed at the Hague as well as at the famous London conference of 1909, but no single power had then as much influence as the United States has today. This, of course, is because the way the United States used her power in the World War—unselfishly and disinterestedly.

The success of the disarmament conference called by President Harding does not depend upon formulas but upon something entirely different—the readiness of the powers involved to agree upon a programme of peace that will remove sources of friction and possible war. Everybody admits that the chances of war in Europe are remote for a generation to come—the financial and physical resources of Europe are too near exhaustion for any one to rattle the sabre.

JAPAN AND U. S. HAVE DELICATE ISSUES.

But there are war clouds in the Pacific. Japan and the United States have delicate issues at stake and so have various British dominions like Australia and Canada and New Zealand. The United States and the United States must clear the Pacific of possible trouble before there can be any progress toward disarmament. Accordingly the conference summoned by Mr. Harding is in reality a concrete step toward war prevention—an effort to preserve peace by going at the roots of trouble while there is still time and not when the passions of the peoples are inflamed by an untoward incident.

Senator Borah's resolution has been a contributing factor toward bringing about of a big conference, but at the same time the President has gone much further. He has not only invited the United States, Japan and the United States as the United States wished. He has asked Italy and China to join, the former because she is a member of the Supreme Council and the latter because of the trouble in the Pacific relates to the commercial rights of Japan and other foreign governments, including Italy.

In a nutshell, the significant statement issued here explaining the relationship between the disarmament conference and a disposition of the problems of the Far East is the official admission that Japan must be reckoned with. For many months it has been apparent that Europe and the United States were ready for a programme of limiting armaments, but the Japanese were hesitant. Naturally they would be when there are so many unsettled questions in the Far East and the lack of communication over cable communications at Yag to the Siberian problem and the

Two Days More to the Big Show, Kiddies, and It's Still Growing



There'll Be 36 Acts, 25 of Them Brand New at Hidden Truth Theatre—Aileen Riggins Is Practising in Pool.

Two days more, Kiddies, and then—

When we get up in the morning on Wednesday we know just what we are going to do. We're going to get ready for Starlight Park.

Ready! We don't have to get ready. We'll be all ready when we wake up, won't we, Kiddies? We'll go to bed early. Ready will be our middle name and "Fun" will be our first and last names.

See! There's so much to be done after we get to the park, after we get out of the Bronx subway at the East 177th Street Station. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning that delicious, delicious pool will be ready for the first dip, and we can swim and float and splash, get wet and get dry and go in and get wet again and keep cool all the time.

Our little old Kiddie pal Aileen Riggins is spending a whole lot of her time in that pool today. Aileen is trying the pool out, measuring the water and the best kind of dives she will give in her exhibition. You know Aileen is a high diver and a fancy diver. She can do all kinds of stunts in the water and out of the water. Wasn't she the champion in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, last year?

We'll say she was. In fact that's what the judges over there said, as they pinned the champion medal on Aileen. Just think of that, Kiddies. We're not only going to have a Kiddie champion give us the finest kind of a diving exhibition, but a World champion as well. We'll know tomorrow just what kind of dives she's going to make for us.

Don't forget to get the location of difficulties over equality of commercial opportunity.

The big conference has been called, however. That means much. But, like the Irish peace conference, it is too early to be over-confident of results. The biggest task is still ahead—a task left unfinished at Versailles and still unaccomplished—namely, bringing the whole world into agreement on a programme of preserving peace so as to make armament unnecessary.

As soon as the news of the holdup reached headquarters all policemen were notified to be on the lookout for the car used by the bandits. It is assumed by the detectives, however, that they abandoned the car as soon as they were clear of pursuit. All witnesses to the robbery were taken to headquarters this afternoon and shown the pictures in the Rogues Gallery. The bandits made no attempt to disguise.

Today's deposits were unusually heavy, comprising the receipts for Saturday and Sunday. La Frazier says he saw the bandits hanging around in front of the factory for an hour before the robbery, but thought they were chauffeurs or drivers looking for work.

BALE OF PAPER FALLS OFF BRIDGE AND INJURES MAN

Victim Knocked Unconscious by Heavy Roll Jolted From Truck.

James Cason, of No. 50 Navy Street, Brooklyn, was driving an auto truck laden with paper bales on the Brooklyn Bridge from Manhattan today when a policeman stopped him for the apparently careless manner in which the load had been packed. While they were talking another policeman rushed up from the street and accused Cason.

"One of your rolls fell off," he said, "and landed on the head of Michael Grogan, who was sitting on the front stoop of a friend in York Street. He's been sent to the hospital."

Mr. Grogan, forty-one years old, was knocked unconscious by the heavy roll of paper. Dr. Fisher attended him and sent him to the Cumberland Street Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. Cason was summoned to appear in the Adams Street Court.

include some features which have been absent from previous efforts.

First, the whole British Nation now is practically willing to grant Ireland dominion status, if Ireland is willing to drop the demand for a republic.

Second, the dominion Premiers now in London are ready to support, according to all indications, Ireland's claim for dominion status, with fiscal autonomy and a voice in foreign affairs, the latter being an important aspiration of the dominions themselves. Such help from the outside as that afforded by a statesman of the calibre of Gen. Smuts, the South African Premier, who admittedly has much influence over the Government, is an asset which Ireland has never before enjoyed.

Third, this is the first time that Lloyd George in any peace negotiations has imposed no conditions whatsoever.

Finally, a truce has been arranged for an indefinite period. No date has been fixed or hint of any notice required to denounce it. The whole surrounding circumstances in this latest peace effort would seem to prove that both sides are earnest in desiring success.

On the other side of the picture is the attitude of the extremists among both Sinn Feiners and Orangemen, and doubts are expressed as to how far they can be controlled by the leaders.

There is also what has up to the present been the irreconcilable attitude of Mr. De Valera and his colleagues against the partition of Ireland and the apparently equal determination in Ulster that the present status quo in the counties under the Home Rule Act shall not be disturbed.

SUFFERING BY GASSINGS, VETERAN KILLS HIMSELF

Graves Service Men Asked to Be Buried in Belleau Wood.

PARIS, July 11 (Associated Press).—Laurence L. Kent, historian of the Graves Registration Service, who was engaged six times in the war, was found dead in bed here this morning with a bullet in his heart and a revolver beside him.

Kent left a letter asking his commanding officer to have him buried in Belleau Wood. The letter said he could not stand the suffering resulting from being gassed.

Heat Wave Sweeps Western Europe.

LONDON, July 11 (Associated Press).—The United Kingdom, like France, Belgium and other parts of the European Continent, is suffering from a prolonged drought and heat wave, with no immediate relief in sight. Eighty days of torrid drought have parched the fields and dried up wells, while the Thames, Severn and other rivers are unprecedently low and can be ford in many places. Fires have devastated thousands of acres.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of surplus beef in New York City per week ending Saturday, July 9, 1921, on ship: Choice, 14.00; Prime, 13.50; Standard, 13.00; Bulk, 12.50; and average, 13.00 cents per pound. —A.D.V.

PLAN TO CONFRONT STILLMAN IN COURT WITH LEEDS BABY

Attorneys for Wife Prepare to Summon Little Jay as a "Witness."

PARTED FROM MOTHER.

Banker's Lawyer Said to Fear Co-Respondent May Injure His Case.

The long list of subpoenas prepared for witnesses in the defense of Mrs. James A. Stillman in the divorce action against her was lengthened today by the name of Jay Ward Leeds, the two-year-old son of Florence Leeds and according to Mrs. Stillman—of James A. Stillman.

It was understood in Fourchies today that John F. Brennan for Mrs. Stillman and John T. Mack for two-year-old Guy Stillman, whose legitimacy is in question, had learned today where little Jay Leeds is being hidden. His mother, they have been told, is only able to see him at long intervals, and the attorneys for the defense believe that the insistence of Cornelius J. Sullivan, counsel for Mr. Stillman, on a swift trial is founded on a fear that Mrs. Florence Leeds, who is of tempestuous emotions, may be so worked upon by these separations that if the trial goes over until fall, as is now certain, she may lose all patience and injure the banker's case.

The infant Jay will not be an exactly informing witness in the complicated affairs of his elders. It is admitted by all concerned. But it is understood that Mr. Mack, who has been most aggressive in putting unpleasant questions to James A. Stillman, is of the opinion that it will be enlightening to the court if James A. Stillman be recalled to the stand, confronted by the fat little Leeds baby and asked a few pointed queries as to his relationship and feeling toward the youngster. Mr. Mack is said to hold that such a scene must be staged before Referee Gleason in full justice to his own baby client, Guy Stillman.

It would also be possible for the cross-examiner to put one question to the child well within his powers to answer in a way to cause tremendous disturbance in the case. It is doubted whether any amount of coaching could make it certain what the baby would or would not say if the lawyer pointed to Mr. Stillman and asked: "Who is that?"

Rulings from Surrogate Gleason on motions of lawyers for both sides were awaited today before the final plans were perfected for the resumption of hearings at Fourchies Wednesday. A great array of witnesses, including former servants in the Leeds households and several persons from Canada, are under subpoena, as well as one of the men formerly employed on the yacht Modesty where, according to the defense, one of the co-respondents other than Mrs. Leeds was entertained to the intense displeasure of Mrs. Leeds.

In preparing the schedule for the calling of witnesses the lawyers for the defense have learned that a number of persons who had promised to appear at the hearings have disappeared. They are making an investigation to learn why—especially in respect of Seaman Knute, formerly of the Modesty who, they hear, recently sailed for Norway with plentiful funds for a long stay.

WOMAN IN VAROTTA CASE IS HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Detective Tells of Finding Revolver in Mrs. Loevo's Home.

Mrs. Frances Loevo, thirty-four, a midwife, living at No. 203 Forsyth Street, arrested several days ago in connection with the kidnapping and murder of five-year-old Suble Island, was held without bail in Essex Market Court today on a charge of violating the Sullivan Law.

Detective Trezza testified that on "information and belief" he went to her home and found a fully loaded revolver in a bureau drawer. Mrs. Loevo said her husband, now in Sing Sing, had left the gun there.

Assistant District Attorney Henry Goodman told the court it would be unwise to release Mrs. Loevo on bail. "She might flee," he said, "and we have information connecting her with the kidnapping of the Varotta child."

MAILED FOR TRUANCY OF SON, SHE PUTS UP FIGHT.

Mother Screams and Rolls on Floor in Municipal Building.

Sentence to two days in prison by Magistrate Cobb in the Municipal Court in violation of the truancy law. Mrs. Alice McNeely of No. 162 Third Avenue struck at Matron O. M. Smith who had her in charge, rolled on the floor, screamed and fought until she was exhausted and had to be taken in a wheel chair to the infirmary on the third floor.

She was arraigned as a fifth offender for failing to have her son John, sixteen, attend a continuation school. Magistrate Cobb fined her \$5. Then she shouted at him:

"He is my boy and I mean to do as I please with him. I won't make him go to school for good or anybody else." The Magistrate at once changed the sentence.

220 POLICE VETERANS OF WAR AT FORT TOTTEN.

Riflemen and Machine Gunners Will Have Week's Drill.

Two hundred and twenty police veterans of the World War left the Battery to-day on a Government steamer to go to Fort Totten, on Long Island Sound, for a week's drill in military practice under the direction of Military Captain Charles Schofield, rifle master of the Police Department.

The men comprise 200 members of the Department Rifle Battalion and 20 members of the department's machine gunners.

11th N. J. Regiment in Camp. SIDA GURT, July 11.—Eleven hundred officers and men of the 11th New Jersey Infantry Regiment today took up rifle and went out to the parade ground for a strenuous period of drill.

DUBLIN IS QUIET BUT ELSEWHERE ARE MANY DISORDERS

(Continued From First Page.)

noted Unionist politician and candidate for Parliament in Dublin, but more recently had been prominently identified with the Southern Unionist move for an Irish settlement.

At Castle Island, County Kerry, a military patrol was attacked last night. Three soldiers were killed and three others wounded. Four members of the attacking party are believed to have been killed.

According to the official reports there were 24 deaths, all told, from violence in Ireland over the week-end. These figures included 14 killed in Belfast, where 86 persons also were wounded and 80 houses were burned. Two members of the Crown forces were wounded in a fight yesterday in Mitchelsown and several of the attacking party are believed to have been hit.

Glenart Castle, in Arlow, County Wicklow, the residence of Col. Douglas Proby, oldest son of the late Right Honorable Lord Claud Hamilton, was set after yesterday and one wing was destroyed completely.

Constable Clark was shot dead in Skibbereen this morning. BELFAST, July 11 (Associated Press).—The curfew was reimposed here to-day as a result of the disorders of Sunday. Belfast now is the only place in Ireland under the curfew regulation, despite the truce terms by which the curfew was raised generally.

Quier was reported prevailing in all districts of the city this morning following yesterday's disorders and bloodshed when 15 were killed. Inquiries at hospitals showed that persons injured during the riot were, as a whole, progressing satisfactorily, although a few were believed to be in a critical condition. About sixty persons are still in the hospitals.

Later in the morning revolver firing developed in Stanhope Street and the adjoining Carrick Hill districts. At one hospital six cases of bullet wounds were treated. A bakery wagon was burned in Lancaster Street and the driver was beaten. Some firing occurred in several of yesterday's disturbed areas, but police patrols promptly checked any attempt at an organized outbreak.

The situation was so quiet, police say, that British troops were sent to the city to bring out of the barracks a feeling of acute bitterness growing out of preparations for the celebration to-morrow of Orange-ry's Day.

ESPERANTO SUNK AGAIN, AFTER THIRD RAISING.

Pontoon Thought to Have Given Way After She Was Afloat.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—A message received here from Sabie Island to-day said the Gloucester fishing schooner Esperanto, which was raised for the third time yesterday, had gone down again. Pontoon had given way twice previously when it was thought the schooner was safely afloat.

The Esperanto, winner of the international fishermen's race of this port last fall, hounded off Sabie Island when returning from the Banks several weeks ago.

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TINY HORSE SHOES HOLD UP STOCKINGS OF ENGLISH GIRLS

Tennis Racquets and Other Charms Also in New Garters Invented By Mlle. Lenglen.

LONDON, July 11. English women are holding up their stockings nowadays with horse shoes, tennis racquets and even dogs and birds.

It began when Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis champion, was troubled during a game by persistent refusal of her stockings to stay up.

She invented a garter. Rolling her stockings down to the knee, with a hat penny—the size of a quarter—in the roll, she twisted the hat penny about a few times and tucked it in over the roll, next to the kneecap.

The smart shops were quick to seize on the idea and now women are duplicating the hat penny idea with tiny horseshoes, racquets and other charms, in various precious metals and embellished with jewels.

PERJURY CASE WITNESS IN RAGE, COURT STOPS.

Musica Became Violent When Refused to Swear "Stout Pigeon."

Philip M. Musica, a witness called by Walter M. Bond for the defense of Joseph A. Sarro, charged with perjury in the Buff murder case, went into a tantrum while under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Pecora to-day and shouted and became so violent that court was adjourned for half an hour until he was calmed, at the request of Mr. Pecora, who said he feared Musica would spring at his throat.

Musica became enraged when Mr. Pecora referred to him as a stout pigeon, "who while in the Tomb awaiting sentence from 1913 to 1916, sought to worm confessions from former Assistant Commissioner of Street and Cleaning, Hans Schmidt and others awaiting trial for murder."

1,000 ENDEAVORERS HOLD STREET SERVICES.

Cover Manhattan Island in Seventy-Two Organized Teams.

Reaching every part of Manhattan Island, seventy-two teams of Christian Endeavorers spread their nets this morning with the hope they would make ten times as many converts to their faith before the day was over. The teams represented delegates from every State.

At South Street, opposite the Seamen's Church Institute, a band from the State of Oregon held services. A church group gave respectful attention. At Battery Place and West Street a team from Vermont held forth.

At the Sub-Treasury, there was a meeting with Commissioner of Immigration William H. Clegg, in charge of the teams, and more than 1,000 evangelists held their own for to-day, and several conversions had been made since the teams began work last week.

Calliope to Dock Tomorrow.

The Calliope of the Maroon Line, for which anxiety was felt last week and which was reported later as being safely reported to-day by Sir John, Captain Sheridan said he was 300 miles off America Channel and would dock tomorrow. His reason for not reporting before was that his wireless

After all is anything more unsightly than poor teeth?

—or more attractive than GOOD TEETH!

Do your teeth a favor—use COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM Large Size 25c Medium 10c

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for Monday, July 11th

Old Virginia Chewing Kisses:

With chopped Nut filling. 59c value. **24c**

Special for Tuesday, July 12th

Mellow Bells:

The centre is comprised of Chocolate Cream and delicious Fruit Jelly. 59c value. **24c**

We Also Offer

Boston Broken Candy PACKAGE 29c

Chocolate Covered Melcars:

Rich Caramel and Honey Sweet Marshmallow. Our regular 49c goods. **44c**

Chocolate Covered Moguls:

English Walnuts buried in Maple Flavored Marshmallow. Our regular 59c goods. **54c**

Special Mixed Candy POUND BOX 39c

Loft